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SUFFRAGISTS TO JOIN IN DANCING TO-NIGHT

Those of Both Parties to Celebrate at Central Palace Ball

Women and men of both parties will celebrate to-night under the banner of "Votes for Women." The Democratic women's headquarters will be closed at sunset, while the staff adjourns to the dance. The Republican women, too, will be present in force at the Grand Central Palace ball, except Miss Helen Varick Boswell and the officials of the Women's Republican Committee, who will stick close to headquarters.

At midnight, when the result of the election is expected to be known, Republican and Democrats will join in a grand march, and sing "The Star Spangled Banner." Election returns will be flashed from a bulletin board at the end of the hall, and at the same time a large map will show moving red and blue lights to show where each candidate has carried a district. The Women's City Club will keep open house for its members, and a late supper will be served, with the election returns.

MAN FOUND WEDGED BETWEEN "L" TIES

Is Discovered Unconscious by Fireman on Train

An unconscious man, his body wedged between cross-ties of the southbound track of the Third Avenue "L," only his head and one arm extending above the track, was discovered last night at 148th Street, The Bronx, by Fireman George Murphy, of Engine 42, who was riding on a northbound train. So tightly was the body wedged that firemen had to be called to chop away the ties before the man could be freed. He was taken to Lebanon Hospital in a dying condition from a fractured skull and internal injuries. The police, from a leather tool bag containing carpenter tools found on the track, believe it was a mechanic.

UNION DESERTS 3 IN SUBWAY PLOT

Silent Ones Have Counsel; Others Own Lawyers—All Plead Not Guilty

Deserted by the union they had tried to aid, James J. Merna, Michael J. Herlihy and Thomas J. McGuire, without counsel, began their legal fight yesterday that may terminate in twenty-five years' imprisonment. Merna, named as the "brains" in the wholesale plot to destroy subway stations, expects to act as attorney for himself, Herlihy and McGuire.

George Pollock, Lawrence Kulle and Benjamin S. Hamilton, who made no confessions, had as their counsel Louis Fridiger, attorney to the carmen's union, when they appeared with their three fellow prisoners in Washington Heights court for a hearing before Magistrate Breen.

The plight in which Merna, Herlihy and McGuire found themselves was not without its touch of sadness. After the six men, charged with dynamiting the 110th Street station, had ranged themselves in a semi-circle before Magistrate Breen, Assistant District Attorney Abraham Meyer curtly asked what attorney was to appear for the defendants.

Lucky Ones Have Counsel

"I represent only Pollock, Kulle and Hamilton," announced Fridiger, the Amalgamated Association's attorney. "And the other three?" Magistrate Breen inquired. Merna timidly stepped forward.

"We have no counsel, your honor," he said. "We will not employ one. We will represent the three of us. We plead not guilty."

A few moments later, when the question of an adjournment of the hearing was being discussed, Merna cut in: "We want no adjournment. We are ready for the case to proceed at once." Despite the fight waged by Fridiger, Magistrate Breen finally acceded to Assistant District Attorney Meyer's request that the examination be adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. By that time, it is predicted by the District Attorney's office, all six will have been indicted by the grand jury.

Fridiger opposed the delay on the ground that his clients had already been in jail for three days, that their bond was prohibitive and that they were entitled to know how much of a case existed against them.

Fridiger Alleges Violation

"I charge that the law has been violated in the treatment these men have received," Fridiger shouted to the court. "They were arrested on Friday, are still being held on a short affidavit and have not yet been arraigned. For fourteen hours they were badgered and bullied at Police Headquarters. At the end of three days there is still no complaint against them. The joker in the whole thing is that the District Attorney wants to rob these men of a fair examination, so his facts can be laid before the grand jury in secret—before the prisoners have had their day in court."

There was a persistent rumor about the courtroom yesterday afternoon that the Amalgamated would to-day

supply bond for Pollock, Hamilton and Kulle. Fridiger would not affirm or deny the report.

Seventh Man Not Captured

William Molsky, the seventh man sought by the police in connection with the dynamiting of the 110th Street station, is at large still.

District Attorney Swann may be unable to prosecute the prisoners when their case comes up. From the "not guilty" plea offered by Merna for himself, McGuire and Herlihy it is evident that the confessions made to the police and the District Attorney's office will be repudiated. Mr. Swann, it is alleged, heard the confessions and had them taken down by his stenographer. For this reason he will probably have to drop his role of prosecutor to become the chief witness at the trial.

WIRELESS NEWSPAPER WAFTED OUT TO SEA

Dr. DeForest Starts New Service with a Concert

Dr. Lee De Forest, of the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company, last night inaugurated the first wireless news service at the company's laboratories, on Sedgwick Avenue, Highbridge. Dozens of wireless operators within a radius of one hundred miles, as well as ships at sea, picked up the messages which were sent out over the wireless telephone between 7:30 and 8 o'clock.

The initial issue of "copy" from the laboratories was a gramophone concert of band music and operatic selections, but, beginning with election returns to-night, the leading news of the day will be radioed to all listeners each evening at 7:30.

At last night's experiment, which was conducted by Walter Schare and Walter Cohen, Dr. De Forest's assistants, the microphone of the wireless telephone was placed in the horn of the gramophone. Connected with the microphone was an incandescent lamp, six inches in diameter, which sent the sound waves into the air.

Dr. De Forest estimates that when the great number of wireless operators within the radius of his transmitter learn that he is sending out news every evening he will have at least 10,000 "subscribers" to the service.

SPEECH FOR SEABURY CONTINUES 12 HOURS

Two Dozen Democrats in Relay Effort for Candidate

More than two dozen speakers representing the Wilson-Seabury League took part yesterday in a twelve-hour continuous speech meeting in behalf of the Democratic candidates for President and Governor at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street. Beginning promptly at noon, the successive spellbinders spoke from an automobile rostrum, concentrating most of their attack on the Stivers, Welsh and Slater bills for military training, approved by Governor Whitman. During the afternoon little attention was paid to national issues by the Seabury advocates.

Among the speakers were Frederic C. Howe, Frederick O. Leubuscher, Senator George W. Simpson, Benjamin C. Marsh, Jonathan C. Day, Alfred J. Boulton, J. P. Coughlin, John Lovejoy Elliott, George Lloyd, Edward O. Perry, Durbin Van Fleck, Maurice P. Davidson, David Lewis, J. J. Egan, H. M. Hitchcock, J. M. Berkowitz, Leo K. Mayer, Timothy Healy, Cornelius M. Sheehan, William Watson, Isaac L. Brill and Dante Barton.

COAL CONSPIRACY SEARCH ON HERE

U. S. Investigators Examine Dealers' Books—Call Price Raise Local

Special investigators of the Department of Justice visited the offices of several of the big coal companies in this city yesterday and demanded to see the books. They announced that they had been sent out to inquire into the coal situation and were prepared to examine the company's accounts until they had ascertained the facts needed by the Federal prosecutor regarding the shortage of the coal supply and the abnormally high prices charged for the coal on hand in this city.

In one instance, it is said, their visit was regarded as an intrusion, but generally they received courteous treatment.

This is the first actual move of the Federal inquiry into the coal situation. The work will require several weeks, but from day to day they will furnish reports of their findings to H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Cross Views in Inquiries

Federal and county prosecutors express opposite views of the situation, and according to men interested in the condition nothing conclusive will be established for at least three or four days to show whether a conspiracy existed to increase the price.

Mr. Marshall said yesterday that the investigation made thus far indicated that there was no interstate conspiracy involved.

District Attorney Swann said: "If there is a conspiracy to raise the price of coal, our information at this time tends to indicate that it is national. I am informed that Chicago is suffering from high prices, the same as New York, and that prices have been increased in other cities. Despite these facts, the railroads maintain that they are making heavy shipments westward. I shall do all in my power to ascertain whether the price of coal has been boosted because of a local conspiracy."

Reports of the investigators of the Department of Justice to Mr. Marshall indicated that the high prices maintained in the greater city were due to local causes.

Normal Prices in Jersey

"In Trenton and Newark and other places in New Jersey the price of coal is normal," said a representative of the United States Attorney's office. "It is no doubt due to railroad congestion and car shortage. The normal supply of coal has failed to reach this city, and perhaps local dealers have taken advantage of this shortage and the excessive demand to boost the price of the stock on hand. It may be difficult to prove that there is or was any conspiracy."

Commissioner Woods instructed police captains throughout the city to make inquiries in their respective precincts and ascertain from every wholesale and retail dealer the amount of coal on hand, the amount contracted for in the summer, the purchase price and the prices they are and have been charging consumers. Also, the police have been instructed to get comparative figures of the supply and prices maintained throughout 1915.

These facts will be tabulated and given to District Attorney Swann.

WEDDED AFTER YEAR'S DELAY BY WAR AND SEA

German Maid Braves Blockade To Be Bride of Interned Officer

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—By special permission of the Kaiser, and after a delay of more than a year, due to the vicissitudes of war, Miss Hilda Schwiager to-day became the bride of Lieutenant Paul Hesse, of the interned German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The ceremony was performed in the music saloon of the interned warship at League Island by the Rev. W. Hoffman, a German Lutheran minister of Baltimore.

Miss Schwiager came from her home on the Rhine to wed Lieutenant Hesse, daring a trip on a blockade runner to reach him. Records of the permission of the Kaiser for the marriage were lost when the steamer carrying them was sunk, and it was necessary to send duplicate copies by a roundabout route. This caused a year's delay.

When at last the papers arrived, Commandant Russell and the other officers of the interned ship made the wedding a social function. The music saloon was decorated with chrysanthemums, autumn leaves and German and American flags. After the ceremony the officers

entertained the bridal couple at dinner.

By permission of Secretary of the Navy Daniels the couple will make a three weeks' honeymoon trip through the East. The bride is twenty-two years old and Lieutenant Hesse is twenty-nine.

SEABURY ENDS FIGHT WITH MIDNIGHT SPEECH

Addresses Broadway Crowd After Day of Campaigning

Judge Seabury wound up his gubernatorial campaign at a midnight meeting at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway.

way. It was the end of a day of speechmaking, which began at Nyack.

From there he went to Haverstraw, and then descended upon New York, speaking first at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, where he won listeners from Republican, Prohibition and Socialist meetings in the vicinity.

His only indoor meeting was at the W. L. Macy Tammany Association rooms, at 507 West 145th Street. He also spoke at 137th Street and Broadway, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, 110th Street and Broadway, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway and Columbus Circle.

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George Washington, 1789-1797.
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James Madison, 1809-1817.
John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829.
Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841.
William Henry Harrison, Mar. 4 to April 4, 1841.
John Tyler, 1841-1845.
James K. Polk, 1845-1849.
Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853.
James Buchanan, 1857-1861.
Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865.
Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-1877.
Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-1881.
James A. Garfield, Mar. 4 to Sept. 19, 1881.
Grover Cleveland, 1885-1889 and 1893-1897.
Benjamin Harrison, 1889-1893.
William McKinley, 1897-1901.
Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1909.
William H. Taft, 1909-1913.
Woodrow Wilson, 1913—

What is true of the Presidents is generally true of our great statesmen. Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, bought a set and used it constantly. Secretary Lansing, the present head of the State Department, also uses the Britannica. Daniel Webster, James G. Blaine and Elihu Root, all eminent as Secretaries of State, relied on the Britannica and quoted from it.

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From what colony did the idea of Senate and House representation come?

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Do you know it took 12 years to decide whether our government would be democratic or monarchic in principle?

Do you know that Washington issued the first proclamation of American neutrality?

What is a tariff?

What are the cardinal principles of the Republican party?

Of the Democratic party?

What state first passed laws respecting child labor?

When did American women first demand a voice in government?

Do you know that a Democratic split elected Lincoln?

What state once declared a Federal high tariff law null and void?

What ten years of American history had the greatest political influence as a result of material development?

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What were the real causes of the panic of 1893 and what was the political effect?

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